

The Working Class And The Employing Class Have Nothing In Common.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I.

One Dollar a Year.

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No. 52

STEEL TRUST SEEKS TO SURPRESS "SOLIDARITY"

First blood has been drawn on Solidarity in our life and death struggle with the capitalist class. On the evening of March 1st, the day set for the re-opening of the free speech fight in Spokane, the editor and the whole press committee were placed under arrest. Bail was accepted by two of the press committee to continue the work. One, B. H. Williams, is in the hospital. The editor and two others went to jail.

The charge on which we were arrested and on which we are still held in jail and bound over to the March term of court was that of violating an obscure publishing law of Pennsylvania, which provides that the name of the editor and of the owners of every newspaper shall appear at the top of the editorial page of every issue. With this law we have strictly complied both in the letter and in the spirit since the first date of publication, yet we are held under bail to appear before the grand jury in March.

Solidarity is published by the two local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle. It is the official organ of the Pittsburgh District of the I. W. W. The name of the editor and of his manager appear and have appeared in every issue at the head of the editorial column as provided by law. Turn the page and see for yourself. Yet we have been thrown into jail and are now held under bail to appear before the grand jury just the same. In capitalistic law courts when labor interests are at stake the facts don't count. The hell hounds of capitalism are out for blood.

The pretext on which we are held is worthy of the court that held us. It is this: That the names of the press committee as well as the organization that published the paper should also have appeared on the editorial page. This is a usage that is not at all followed in newspaper work. It hasn't been followed in New Castle.

As an illustration we reproduce the editorial heading of a New Castle daily, a mouthpiece for the interests of the steel trust, by the way, that has operated in New Castle for years.

THE NEW CASTLE HERALD

Published every evening, except Sunday, at 13-17 North Mill Street, New Castle, Pa., by Addison C. Dickinson

Established 1853. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at New Castle, Pa.

Compare the above with the editorial heading of Solidarity and see which is the more explicit in exclaiming with the letter and spirit of the law. Say why the Herald should be considered as having observed the law, and the editor and press committee of Solidarity branded as criminals, shut off from free access to their relatives and friends, reduced to prison fare, black coffee of a peculiarly rank and shuddering kind, bean soup and bacon raised bread? Yet the Herald was left un molested year by year and Solidarity selected for butchery.

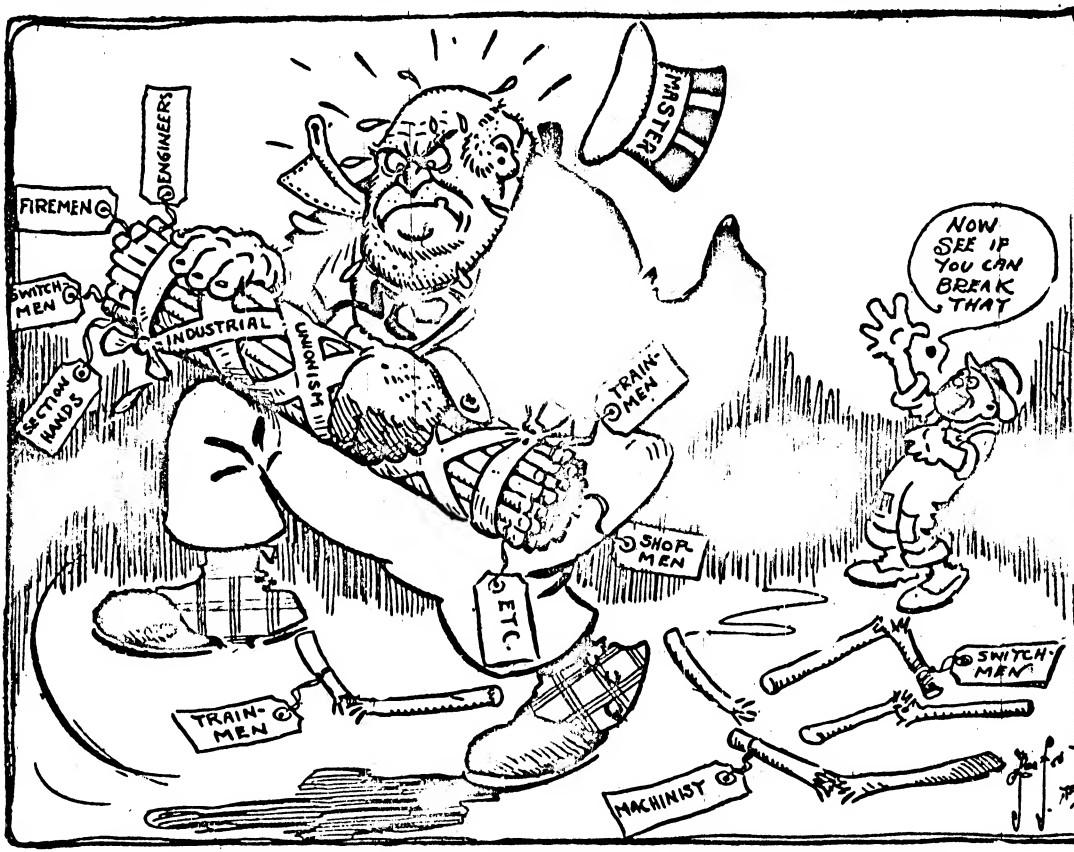
And yet we are not inclined at all to blacken our white paper either by indulging in invectives against the numberless detectives who have handed our steps since our first date of publication, the prosecuting attorney or the "justice" (God save the infirm before whom we were tried). We might exhaust our vocabulary in finding proper adjectives to characterize these specimens, but what would be the use of the relevancy? We would only be stating facts that everyone knows. Still less are we inclined to dwell upon our experience behind prison walls. It is in itself quite unimportant. The mere fact that Stanton, McCarty and Moore spent three days and nights behind prison bars is in itself of no importance. The thing to be remembered and to be acted upon is that the steel trust is feeding for the judges of Solidarity.

Our treatment while in prison had nothing of an unusual nature. We were used neither better nor worse than are the minor criminals generally in eastern jails. Our fare, our hours, our sleeping accommodations, were the same. It was in no wise similar to the treatment that our fellow workers received at the hands of the thug in blue and brass in Spokane. So far as that is concerned—forget it.

It was an outrage? Yes; but when has labor met with anything else but outrage in law courts? Only when labor has been strong enough through organization to bring pressure to bear upon them from outside and make them afraid. It was all outrage? Yes, but nothing to compare with the outrages that are visited upon the working class every day on the railroad, in the factory and in the mine. Probably there is scarcely a reader of Solidarity but has many a night in his life lain awake enduring more suffering in one night through the fear of unemployment and wondering how he should meet the rent and feed his wife and his little ones than ordinarily could be inflicted in six months of imprisonment behind prison bars.

The thing to be considered in this whole matter is not the outrage perpetrated upon the editor and press committee. That is a mere trifle on the stream. Least of all do we want sympathy. Every true revolutionist is prepared for and expects a great deal harder knock than that. The thing to be remembered and to which we call attention is that the bloodhounds of capitalism are on the track of Solidarity and are going to run us into the earth unless the awakened working class come to our rescue. Not sympathy for the press committee is what we want. To the devil with that. What is needed now is support for Solidarity.

The idea is to wear us out by expensive litigation and heavy fines, which will be, of course, imposed, law or no law. If there is the shadow of a chance or the ghost of an excuse, we'll not pay those fines. We'll go to jail or we'll go to hell first before we will contribute one cent to the treasury of our enemies and oppressors. But even this course of action, if a new editor must be chosen and the family of the present editor provided for while he lays in jail, will unavoidably entail heavy expense. These persecutions will, of course, be renewed from time to time. We must prepare to meet them now. The work of securing subscriptions for Solidarity must be pushed no longer in a half-hearted manner, but as though we meant it; that the paper may be sustained, the message spread and the slaves aroused to fight for their emancipation through



Divided We Are Weak; United, Strong. Industrial Unionism Unites the Workers.

industrial organization. "Samson, the Philistines are upon thee."

Indicted at the same time with Solidarity and on the same charge was the Free Press, a local Socialist party press, which does our press work. There is absolutely no connection whatever between Solidarity and the Free Press. They simply do our press work, present their bill, receive their pay, and there the relation begins and ends. Yet they, too, had made themselves obnoxious to the steel trust, which brooks no contradiction, and to certain local capitalist interests and municipal officials. Moreover, if the publishing house that does our press work could be crippled or put out of business, that, too, would cause us at the present time a great deal of inconvenience.

While writing this paragraph word comes to us that McCarty is again arrested in company with several local Socialist Party members on the ground of several articles published in the Free Press urging industrial unionism and class action on the part of the workers against certain tyrannical orders of the mayor growing out of the present strike. If they walk in and arrest the editor also again while at work, the reader will please excuse imperfections in this week's issue. New Castle is going to be another Spokane.

Hearing no footsteps we proceed. The steel trust has absolutely determined that cost what it may, Solidarity must be suppressed, having pretty well shot to pieces the A. F. of L. in the present strike, the steel trust views with dread the appearance of a new and vastly more effective form of unionism rising up in its very vitals to take the place of the old craft unionism which it has hamstringing or swept away.

The expectation is that the so-called "independent" mills are also to join forces with the trust on July 1st, when their contracts expire, and go in to make a clean sweep of unionism of every shade and type in Western Pennsylvania.

Indeed, how could they do otherwise? They are merely dependents and hangers-on of the trust, and what the trust says they must do, they have measured swords with the A. F. of L. and know that the sword of the A. F. of L. is made of wood. They know that the sword of the I. W. W. is made of steel, for they have already felt its edge. It must be suppressed, cost what it may.

They realize the importance of our geographical location in our industrial position. Within a radius of 100 miles of New Castle there are more wage earners than there are in all the Pacific States and in all the Rocky Mountain states combined. We hold the center of the line of battle. The enemy knows it. If we whip them here the forces of capitalism are broken, scattered and defeated on the American continent. With just a little help, a little energy, a little grit and self-sacrifice on the part of the fellow workers everywhere we'll do it. The iron is white hot now. Strike and strike hard!

Just now we need money. Send it in. Everybody who has any sub cards in his possession sell them at once or remit for them now. Sell them and remit for them later on. Increase the bundle orders. Everyone owing us on bundle orders send it in. Take collections to help Solidarity in every shop, in every mine. It's the pennies of the workers against the millions of the steel trust, but we can win. In every local of the Western Federation, of the Shingle Weavers, of the Flint Glass Workers, of the Potters, of the United Mine Workers, no less than of the I. W. W., bring the matter up and act immediately.

How many workers are there who will contribute, say, a dollar a month to the cause of their own and their children's emancipation? If you are one, if you have red blood in your veins, fill out the following blank, cut out and mail immediately:

I, the undersigned, subscribe to the sustaining and defense fund of Solidarity \$_____ cents every month for a period of _____ months. It is understood that I can cancel this pledge at any time by giving notice.

Signed _____
State _____
Do it now. Solidarity is in danger. To the rescue!

CALL FOR THE FIFTH CONVENTION

General Office,
Industrial Workers of the World.

In pursuance of the Constitution, and the decision of the referendum vote of the membership, the fifth convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning Sunday, May 1st, 1910.

Each Local union in good standing that has paid tax on an average membership of twenty for six months preceding the date of the convention will receive credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to, in accordance with the Constitution.

Local unions directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of the said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, provided the said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first 10,000 of its members or less, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 or major fraction thereof.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organization, except the mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates.

The Constitution provides as follows:

Art. IV, Sec. 14: "No local shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention, and is otherwise in good standing."

Art. XI, Sec. 2: "No local union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid taxes on at least twenty members for the six months prior to the convention."

For provisions of the Constitution relating to the convention, see pages 13 to 15.

T. J. COLE,
J. J. ETTOR,
E. G. FYLNN,
FRANCIS MILLER,
GEO. SPEED,
General Executive Board.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
W. E. TRAUTMAN,
General Secretaries,
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1910.

SYNOPSIS-SPOKANE FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Spokane is a great slave market for the railroad, lumber and farming industries of the Northwest. The men wanted for these various industries are usually secured through the blood-sucking employment agencies, with which the streets of Spokane are lined. There are many evils connected with this parasitic industry, as workingmen are continually being fleeced out of their hard-earned money by the sharks and shipped away into the wilderness to a job that has no existence save in the florid imagination of the employment agent. Many men who were victimized in this manner came back to Spokane, but were unable to secure any redress, as no one among the city officials had time to listen to their grievances. (On the authority of Corporation Counsel Blair, Mayor Pratt now devotes 50 per cent of his time to adjusting difficulties between swindled workingmen and swindling job sharks.)

The I. W. W., which is composed almost entirely of the class of men who do the kind of work handled by the employment offices, took up the cudgels against the evil. With "Don't Buy Jobs" as their slogan, they launched a street-speaking crusade against the employment sharks. This quickly put a crimp in their stealings, as the prospective sucker was lured from their inviting job signs into the I. W. W. hall, where, for nothing, he received much more valuable information about working conditions than that he had heretofore paid large fees to the employment shark for. Realizing that if this crusade kept up they would be ruined, the "labor agents" organized themselves into "The Associated Employment Agencies of Spokane," and with the kind assistance of several big Northwestern corporations, who also wished to take a crack at the militant I. W. W., they lobbied an anti-street speaking ordinance through the city council.

This ordinance, commonly called the "first ordinance," was passed Dec. 29, 1909, to take effect Jan. 1st, 1910, and prohibited street speaking of all kinds within the fire limits of the city. The effect of this would have been to force the I. W. W. into the country if they wished to hold street meetings.

Notice was served upon the I. W. W. to cease holding street meetings upon Jan. 1st, when the new ordinance would go into effect, but no notice was taken of this. Street speaking still continued until the middle of February, when several men who had been shamefully robbed by the Red Cross employment office sharks organized a demonstration against this worthy institution, and before long were paid large fees to the employment shark for. Realizing that if this crusade kept up they would be ruined, the "labor agents" organized themselves into "The Associated Employment Agencies of Spokane," and with the kind assistance of several big Northwestern corporations, who also wished to take a crack at the militant I. W. W., they lobbied an anti-street speaking ordinance through the city council.

The police informed the I. W. W. immediately after this, that if they attempted any more street speaking they would be arrested. For a short while they obeyed this edict, but finally, with John Walsh at their head, they sallied forth and 48 men were arrested for speaking on the street. It was agreed to make a test case of Walsh, and the balance of the men were released. Walsh was found guilty in both the Municipal and Superior Courts, and then the case was dropped.

The fight languished then until August 18th, when, at the instigation of the various street speaking religious organizations, who clung at their enforced separation from the remunerative street collections, the council passed what is known as the "second ordinance." This granted the privilege to the Mayor to extend the use of the street to all "regular religious organizations." Thus was the discrimination made against the I. W. W., who had to remain in their hall while the religious fanatics held forth on the street. In order to test this "class legislation," Louis Gutweck was sent out to speak on the street on Sept. 28th. His case was dismissed by Judge Mann, although Attorney Moore asked that it be used as a test case. The following is a brief synopsis of the ensuing events:

Oct. 25th: Nat. Organizer James P. Thompson arrested as a test case. Salvation Army and other "regular religious organizations" ceased to hold street meetings.

Nov. 1st: I. W. W. held mass meeting and decided they will speak on street next day regardless of outcome of Thompson trial.

Nov. 2nd: Thompson acquitted by Judge Mann in Municipal Court. Judge Mann delivered his famous decision, in which he said: "The right to speak on the street, or any other place, is inherent. It is a natural right. It is a gift from God that every man is supposed to have."

He held the first prohibition ordinance to be in effect again. An hour after Thompson's acquittal the street fight proper began, and 83 men were arrested the first day.

Fellow Workers Thompson, Wilson, Cousins and Fliggen arrested on charge of "criminal conspiracy."

Twenty-eight men thrown in sweat box, steam heated, 6 ft. by 10 ft., and kept there 36 hours until many faint. Place so crowded men are unable to take off their clothes, though they are stifling with the heat. No toilet facilities. Drinking water given by means of a hose stuck into the cell. All prisoners forced to run the gauntlet from booking office to cells between rows of policemen.

Several women onlookers arrested at I. W. W. hall and held several days without trial.

Nov. 3rd: Mrs. Edith Farnett and 20 men arrested for speaking on the street. All prisoners were booked on disorderly conduct charge, as authorities feared first ordinance—then in effect—was also unconstitutional. Judge Mann sentenced 48 men to 30 days apiece on the rock pile. Men refused to work and were not upon bread and water diet.

E. J. Fecte, acting editor of the Industrial Worker, arrested in Atty. Mann's once on charge of "conspiracy."

Men taken from hot sweat box to ice-cold cells to their infinite discomfort and suffering.

Nov. 4th: Great crowds at street-speaking demonstrations. Fire department called out and hose turned upon the crowds.

Masonic Temple denied to I. W. W., although the rent had been paid for it. Carpenters' hall likewise refused.

Nov. 5th: Attorney Sam T. Crane arrested on charge of inciting to riot for criticizing the police in a fiery speech from his office window. Many men arrested daily.

(Continued on Page [Three].)

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the
Act of March 3, 1879.

Without organization the workers will gain
nothing.

Join the union of your class and become a
fighter.

An injury to one is an injury to all; what
concerns the potato peeler concerns the cook.

Attend the meetings of your local regularly.
It is the active members who go to make up
the real strength of a union.

Organize, agitate, educate; work for indus-
trial solidarity, in the shop, in the mill, in the
factory, mine, forest or wherever you may be
employed.

As long as the workers think that they have
interests in common with their employers, the
latter have nothing to fear. It is the class
conscious, revolutionary industrialists that the
capitalists hate like wild fire.

Don't let anyone lead you into the belief
that all the workers must be organized before
we can gain anything for ourselves. This is
what the politicians teach; they want your
vote. Get into line; two men are stronger
than one.

Never leave town or camp without taking
some of the free literature which is always to
be had along with you. It will make interesting
reading for those with whom you work and
at the same time you will sow a seed which
may latter grow into a full-fledged Industrial
Unionist.

The masters hate the I. W. W. So do the
employment sharks. Anything that the bosses
and the employment sharks oppose is to the
workers' interest. They both live off the
backs of labor. In the I. W. W. they see a
force that will put them off. The interests of
the bosses and the workers are diametrically
opposed. Organize.

The I. W. W. is a labor union of the work-
ing class. No workingman is excluded from
membership because of race, creed or color.
All workers are organized into one union, hav-
ing the same membership card, the same
button and the same label. Membership cards
are transferable from one Industrial Union
to another and from one industry to another.
A union man in one industry a union man in
all industries. Five local Industrial Unions
with at least a combined membership of three
thousand form a National Industrial Union.
Two National Industrial Unions of closely al-
lied industries with a combined membership of
at least ten thousand form a National Indus-
trial Department. There are thirteen National
Industrial Departments outlined in the I.
W. W., all of which will be represented on the
General Executive Board by one member. The
I. W. W. has the most scientific plan of organ-
izing the workers that is in existence. It is
so constructed as to be able to render the
most effective resistance to the capitalist class
in times of industrial warfare. By building up
the industrial organization we are building the
structure of the new society within the shell of
the old. Through the education which is
at all times carried on within the organization,
the I. W. W. is preparing its members, when
the time arrives, to take over the means of
production and distribution and administration
for the benefit of those who work. Then
and not till then will the worker have come
into his own. No longer will there be seen on
one hand, among those who do all the useful
work of society, nothing but degradation, want
and misery, while on the other hand those who
do none of the useful work enjoying all the
good things of life. The historic mission of
the working class is to abolish capitalist pro-
duction and establish in its place co-operation,
in order to do this the working class must be
organized. The I. W. W. points the way. Join
it.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that those by whose labor all the
necessities, comforts and luxuries are pro-
duced or made available, enjoy so scant a
share of those commodities?

Why is it that those who weave the broad-
cloth have naught to wear but shoddy?

Why is it that those who build the palaces
and elegant mansions, hotels and houses are
forced through necessity to inhabit hovels?

Why is it that those who sow the seed, reap
the grain, raise the cattle, do all the work by
which the necessities of life are produced, re-
ceive for their labor only the crumbs which
fall from the rich man's table?

Why is it that those who toll not enjoy all
the comforts and luxuries of life, and those
who do all the toll have nothing but crumbs
and rags?

Why is it that thousands of men tramp
the country in search of job or stand idly by for
want of employment?

It is because industry today is operated for
the benefit of those who own the means of
transportation and distribution and not for the
many, whom compose the toiling masses. Be-
cause the workers today ket only one-fifth of
the product of their toll, while the master class
who toll not receive four-fifths.

This condition can be remedied by organiza-
tion. By organizing into an Industrial Union,
such as the Industrial Workers of the World,
thereby building the structure of the new
society within the shell of the old. By de-
manding from their employers shorter hours
and more wages, more wages and shorter
hours, more wages and shorter hours, until the
wage system is abolished, and in its place
stands the industrial republic of the workers,
where all those who toll will receive the full
social value of their toll.

WHAT THE GUGGENHEIMS OFFER.

The following extracts taken from circular
being issued by the Guggenheims in order to
entice men to go to Alaska needs a little ex-
planation. The writer, having put in a sea-
son on the Copper River, covering the entire
length of the proposed railroad under con-
struction from the City of Cordova to the
famed Bonanza mines, feels competent to
make statements in regard to the real condi-
tions that exist. The idea of this article is
not to seek to stop men from going to Alaska.
Far from it. What we wish to do is to give
a statement of the exact state of affairs exist-
ing there, so that members of the organization
may not be misled into leaving for this
district without a knowledge of the prevailing
conditions.

After giving quite a lengthy explanation of
the location of the Copper River Railroad, as
to present length and full length when it will
be fully completed, which is to be from Cor-
dova to the Bonanza mines, the circular con-
tinues by pointing the advantages of the said
road to the prosperity of Alaska. Of course
it points out that there is plenty of work to
be had there, for those who care to avail
themselves of the opportunity. Instructions
are given as to the means of reaching the de-
sired haven from Seattle (via Guggenheim
owned steamers) to Cordova and by rail as
far as the road is at the present time running.
This is at a cost of \$15, second class; distinc-
tively pointing out that \$15 is all that is necessary
to place a man on the job. Although it states
that the fare to Cordova is \$15, it does not
state that in returning over the same route, a
fare of \$22 is charged. That in leaving the
job on the return, that the railroad also
charges a fare. This at a rate of 16 cents per
mile. Employees, however, are allowed to
travel on an employee's ticket for half fare on
the railroad. That is the way they run the
skin game—soak the man after he has worked
and is got the dough.

In the description of the camps and the liv-
ing, the circular states that the host of cooks,
kitchen help, waiters, etc., are employed to
look after the preparation and serving of the
food and "no pains are spared to see that the
men who are doing the work get the very best
of food and treatment. (Great, isn't it, how
they look after the interests of the slaves.)
The highest grade of meats and vegetables
are furnished fresh daily." Vegetables? Must
mean spuds and cabbage. Here comes the
best part of it. "Bunk houses are kept well
lighted, heated and ventilated." This is another
joker. At one camp, known as No. 55, M. J. Heney, who has the contract to do all
the grading and track building of the railroad,
had 500 men stationed. There were but two
bunk houses for the entire crew of men, each
bunk house being several hundred feet in
length. Rows of bunks three b'ns and two wide
extended down either side for the full
length of both camps. In the center of each
camp stood the stove. The only stove in the
camp, where over two hundred men were
housed. As to light, there was none neces-
sary, the days being exceedingly long in the
summer time, plenty of light filtered through
the canvas, out of which the camps were built.
What was the need of light anyway?
After working thirteen and fourteen hours a
day, the remainder of time was spent under
the blankets. If for some reason or other you
did desire any extra light candles could be
purchased of the commissary at 5 cents per
hour. No floor of any kind was there in the bunk
house with the exception of a strip two or
three feet in width extending down either side
of the bunk house next to the bunks. This
was for the purpose of standing on in arising
in the morning. For a bench a two by four
nailed on upright blocks furnished the seats.
Each person must furnish his own blankets.

Continuing the article says: "Commissary
supplies the very best of everything needed
by the workman at REASONABLE prices and
deducted from the amount earned by the em-
ployee at the end of each month, thus enabling
those not having funds upon arrival to get
properly outfitted for work." This is another
table, as you are only allowed to draw upon
the commissary for supplies for the amount
which you have coming in the shape of wages.
Good hospitals are maintained and the
most experienced of trained nurses in attendance,
with the most skillful of medical treat-
ments. All this for \$1.50 per month.

Rates of pay are given as follows and are
understood to remain the same as long as the
work lasts (of course): Engineers, 60c; fire-
men, 40c; conductors, 50c; brakemen, car re-
pairers, crane men and carpenters and many
other skilled mechanics, 50c per hour; labor-
ers, muckers, drillers, rockmen, etc., at 30c.
Special attention is called to the fact that no
work is being rushed all employees are
permitted to work a great deal of overtime,
and during the summer months work is car-
ried on every day, Sundays as well as holidays.
But the best is left until the last. Under the
caption of "Station Work," pieces are given
by which men may make a whole pile of mon-
ey in no time at all. That kind of work is con-
tract work and the pay varies according to
the natures of the rock to be removed. By the
cubic yard, earth at 30c; loose rock at 60c;
solid rock at \$1.20. This statement follows
the above price list: "All conditions govern-
ing this kind of work are 'ideal' for the work-
ingman." The whole of the contents of the
circular referred to are put together in such
inrid colors as to entice the worker into this
land of snow and ice under the impression
that he is going to an Eldorado, or a paradise
on earth. All with the intention of catching
suckers. How many of you are headed that
way to make your pile in a hurry and then
quit work for the rest of your lives? There is
a sucker born every minute. Are you one of
them? Is it necessary for me to call attention
to the previous actions of the Guggenheims in
days gone by at such places as Douglas Island,
Fairbanks, Trondell and other instances
where they have tried to flood the labor mar-
ket of Alaska with men in order to use them as
strikebreakers? Ask any I. W. W. man or
W. F. of M. man for the history of the Gug-
genheims since Alaska opened up. You may
learn something that will probably surprise
you somewhat, and will at any rate open your
eyes as to the underhand methods used by the
capitalist class in beating down wages of the
workingmen. The I. W. W. will put an end
to such lying schemes of the exploiting class
to break the spirit of the workers by starving
them into submission in a strange place, to
which he has been lured in search of work.
Yes, sir. They and they alone can and will
accomplish that result by organizing in such
a manner as to control the whole field of labor
and deciding where men are to be sent, thus
preventing men being used as strikebreakers
in advance.

In sending in for change of address, always
state the old address as well as the new.
When you have read this paper pass it on to
a friend.

Why is it that those by whose labor all the
necessities, comforts and luxuries are pro-
duced or made available, enjoy so scant a
share of those commodities?

Why is it that those who weave the broad-
cloth have naught to wear but shoddy?

Why is it that those who build the palaces
and elegant mansions, hotels and houses are
forced through necessity to inhabit hovels?

Why is it that those who sow the seed, reap
the grain, raise the cattle, do all the work by
which the necessities of life are produced, re-
ceive for their labor only the crumbs which
fall from the rich man's table?

Why is it that thousands of men tramp
the country in search of job or stand idly by for
want of employment?

It is because industry today is operated for
the benefit of those who own the means of
transportation and distribution and not for the
many, whom compose the toiling masses. Be-
cause the workers today ket only one-fifth of
the product of their toll, while the master class
who toll not receive four-fifths.

This condition can be remedied by organiza-
tion. By organizing into an Industrial Union,
such as the Industrial Workers of the World,
thereby building the structure of the new
society within the shell of the old. By de-
manding from their employers shorter hours
and more wages, more wages and shorter
hours, more wages and shorter hours, until the
wage system is abolished, and in its place
stands the industrial republic of the workers,
where all those who toll will receive the full
social value of their toll.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From "Bulletin International du mouvement
syndicaliste.")

Spain.

"Solidaridad Obrera," organ of the regional
federation of Catalonian labor unions, which
disappeared after the revolt of July, is now
being published again. The first number of
the new series is dated February 12. In this
number the executive board of the federation
announces that it has decided to hold the next
labor union congress in September, it having
been adjourned on account of the events in
July.

Samuel Gompers

In the February number of the American
Federation, while summing up his impres-
sions of the union movements of foreign
countries, Samuel Gompers writes: "On the
whole it may be said that the German trade
unions of today resemble the American trade
unions more than those of any other European
country."

"Does this include the English unions?" asks
the Bulletin International. "At all events," the
paper continues, "as little as we generally
agree with the president of the American Fed-
eration of Labor, still the remark just men-
tioned seems interesting to us. And we be-
lieve that the personal criticism against the
great American unions, with which we for our
part agree, from several of the German trade
union leaders, mostly is inspired by the
spirit of political pugging, being that President
Gompers is an adversary of social democracy in
regard to the conception of the working class
struggle. The great unions of the two coun-
tries form together the extreme right of the
international labor movement.

France.

(From "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris.)
An Anti-Parliamentarian Committee.

Taking up a suggestion from several revolu-
tionary papers, our French fellow workers
have recently formed a committee of 26 for
the purpose of starting and carrying on an
anti-parliamentarian campaign in connection
with the approaching elections.

In the following short declaration of prin-
ciples this committee gives the outlines upon
which this anti-parliamentarian campaign is
to be based:

"Whereas, Parliamentary action, even when
it seems to break the present social organiza-
tion to pieces, always still further consolidates
it."

"Whereas, Even if social reforms are adopt-
ed by a parliament, they still never can be
obtained in reality except by direct action out-
side the parliament."

"Whereas, Parliamentary action, by its very
essence, is contradictory and detrimental to
direct action, from which it fatally detracts at-
tention and energy."

"Whereas, The workers ought to remember
that their final emancipation as well as any im-
provement of their lot is to come from nobody
but themselves, through their own efforts, their
own initiative, and not through the miraculous
intervention of a third party, those elected,
whence it may be, to whatever party he may stand
for.

"Whereas, That we recommend to the workers
to withdraw their confidence from
parliamentary parties and the government, to
be absolutely disinterested in the electoral
battles, which are fruitless and vain, and to
concentrate their activity, on the economic bat-
tles, to take their place in their unions and
there propagate revolutionary spirit and
methods."

Note—We cannot but sympathize with our
French fellow workers that they should find
it necessary to form such an anti-parliamentar-
ian committee. Here in America proletarian
parliamentarianism has hardly ever been
taken seriously except by some of the world's
politicians themselves. At their present rate
of progress—backwards—we may safely ig-
nore them as far as their "electoral struggles"
are concerned.

Cripple Creek is again enforcing the card
system which had for a time been ignored. The
El Paso properties are demanding that all the
miners on their holdings carry a card from the
Mine Owners' and Operators' Association. This
includes lessees as well as wage workers. The
land of the free and the home of the brave!"

There is nothing like a term in jail to show
the "identity of interests" between the employ-
er and the wng slave.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class
have nothing in common. There can be no
peace so long as hunger and want are found
among millions of working people, and the few,
who make up the employing class, have all the
good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must
go on until the workers of the world organize
as a class, take possession of the earth and the
machinery of production, and abolish the wage
system.

We find that the centering of the manage-
ment of industries into fewer and fewer hands
makes the trades unions unable to cope with
the ever-growing power of the employing class.
The trade unions foster a state of affairs which
allows one set of workers to be pitted against
another set of workers in the same industry,
thereby helping defeat one another in wage
wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employ-
ing class to mislead the workers into the
belief that the working class has interests in
common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the in-
terest of the working class upheld only by an
organization formed in such a way that all in
the same industry will be under the same
boss. This is the historic mission of the working
class to do away with capitalism. The army of
production must be organized, not only for the
everyday struggle with capitalism, but also to
carry on production when capitalism shall have
been overthrown. By organizing industrially
we are forming the structure of the new society
within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization
is absolutely necessary for our emancipation
we unite under the following constitution:

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th.
103—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam
Avenue.

SYNOPSIS--SPOKANE**FREE SPEECH FIGHT**

(Continued from Page One.)

Socialist Party endorsed free speech fight.
Nov. 6th: Famous hunger strike—the first in American labor history—inaugurated by 150 I. W. W. prisoners in the city jail, who refused to eat the niggardly rations of bread and water; 150 prisoners confined in six cells 7 ft. by 8 ft. They were unable to lie down. They took off their heavy shoes and created bedlam by hammering on the steel cell walls with their toes. This process was called "Building bedlam."

One thousand three hundred dollars deposited at I. W. W. headquarters by prospective street speakers. All visitors to jail searched before being admitted.

Agnes Thecla Fair arrested.

Nov. 7th: No arrests, as I. W. W. held no street-speaking demonstrations on Sunday.

Nov. 8th: Sensational offer by prominent Spokane business man of 1,000 pick handbills with which to drive the I. W. W. into the river. The offer not accepted. All street speaking cases appealed to Superior Court.

Thirty speakers arrested.

Nov. 9th: The abandoned, condemned and partly wrecked Franklin school converted into a temporary city jail and many I. W. W. men transferred there. The conditions at the regular jail beggar description, owing to its over-crowded condition. Central Labor Council endorsed free speech and appointed committee of five to wait on city council and request action.

Agnes Thecla Fair carried on litter through the streets of Spokane, from I. W. W. headquarters to her hotel, after release from jail.

Nov. 10th: Fort George Wright converted into an auxiliary city jail by permission of War Dept. City and County officials wired I. M. Howell, Acting Governor of Washington, for the use of the National Guard to suppress the I. W. W. The request refused, "no situation yet does not justify it." Electric car on which 70 I. W. W. in charge of 120 policemen, were being taken to Fort Wright, derailed and efforts made to fasten blame for accident upon I. W. W. None injured.

Nov. 11th: After six days of fasting in the crowded jails the men become very weak from hunger and loss of sleep. The "fighting committee" sent an urgent appeal, that the strike be declared off. All obey this except a few—one of whom, Frank Reed, was carried to the hospital on the 13th day of his fast.

City council held special meeting to consider the advisability of adopting a regulation street speaking ordinance. Gurley Flynn and several other I. W. W., A. F. of L., and S. P. speakers spoke for it. Two business men opposed. Council refused to take action until requested to do so by the Mayor and the Chief of Police.

Federal government threatened to deport foreign born I. W. W. as undesirable citizens. Immigration Inspector Richardson visited the various jails and threatened the prisoners.

Nov. 12th: Judge Hinkie refused to issue writs of habeas corpus for men arrested and held undue length of time without trial, unless aggregating \$4.80 were forthcoming to the Sheriff's office.

Forty-eight special policemen appointed at \$2.50 per day.

Burke W. F. of M. declared boycott on Spokane in ringing resolutions. Initiative petition for a new ordinance circulated. Arrests to date 251—foreigners 115, Americans 136. In same issue Spokesman-Review branded I. W. W. as a bunch of ignorant foreigners.

Nov. 13th: Colonel Abercrombie, of Fort Wright, praised authorities for the firm stand they took "during the recent I. W. W. trouble."

Nov. 14th: Many good Christian preachers sermonized on the I. W. W. and called them all the hard names in the calendar.

Meeting held in the Municipal court room addressed by Gurley Flynn and John M. Work. Attempt to discredit I. W. W. by stating in Spokesman-Review that business of saloon-keepers was ruined by jailing so many of the hard drinking I. W. W. Several prisoners released from the jails in wrecked physical condition.

Fred W. Headwood took charge of free speech defense fund at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Nov. 15th: One hundred and ten appeals taken in disorderly conduct cases. Fifty cases tried in 40 minutes. Courts swamped with work. Complaints that city was left unprotected; while police were centered in town to

arrest I. W. W. thieves reaped a harvest in the suburbs.

Spokane Socialists boycott National Apple Show.

Nov. 16th: Robert J. Huston, I. W. W. prisoner, appeared in court, with several teeth knocked out and bloody shirt.

Joe Mullin brutally beaten by Bill Shannon for innocently attempting to enter the Municipal court room, while court was in session. He was afterward sentenced by Judge Mann to 30 days on the rock pile and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

Nov. 18th: Gurley Flynn started on free speech trip to Butte, which netted several hundred dollars. John Panener arrested for conspiracy while carrying his grip to the depot.

David K. Tone arrived from Chicago to take charge of legal end of fight. In test disorderly conduct case, Judge Mann, who on Nov. 2nd held that anyone had a right to speak on the street or anywhere else, said: "I hold that anyone speaking or any attempt to speak on the public streets constitutes disorderly conduct."

Wood strike declared at Franklin school. Starving prisoners refused to carry wood, and as a result spent two days and nights without fire.

Nov. 19th: C. L. Filigno, secretary, tried in Judge Mann's court for conspiracy. Held for Superior Court in \$2,000 bond. City and county officials conspired with railroads to have the latter secure all the men they wanted on roads of Northwest from Spokane, so as to keep the city destitute of idle men during the I. W. W. affair.

Nov. 21st: Sunday. Bath day at Franklin school. Two hundred starving prisoners, in three contingents, guarded by many policemen, marched through the streets of Spokane from Franklin school to the city jail, a distance of half mile. Dense crowds of sympathizers line the streets and point the starving prisoners with fruit, sandwiches, tobacco, matches, etc.

Crowds become so great that last detachment had to be taken back to the school house in the patrol wagon. Bill Shannon strangled starving prisoner in patrol wagon, who refused to give up a sandwich that was thrown to him.

Crowds followed prisoners to Franklin school and held mass meeting outside. Prisoners crowded the windows and joined in the singing of the "Red Flag." Police dispersed the meeting, though it was outside the fire limits. Mrs. Edith Ferner again arrested.

Nov. 22nd: Mrs. Ferner sentenced to 30 days and \$100 fine. During the trial she dramatically recited the "Red Flag." Judge Mann stated that the red flag will never wave over Georgia. Appleby arrested previous day for feeding prisoners on the street, sentenced to 30 days on rock pile.

David K. Tone, I. W. W. attorney, goes back to Chicago in disgust, stating that it is impossible to practice law in Spokane, "as there is no law there."

John Kelly Cole, a member of the I. W. W. of Chicago, while on his way to Spokane to fight for free speech, was killed at Tonawanda, N.Y., by being run over by a train.

Prisoners at Franklin school in such extremity for tobacco that they smoke bark. An onion, which surreptitiously finds its way into school, is divided into 65 pieces, so that all in room may share it. Scourty puts in appearance and many men suffer from loosened teeth.

Nov. 23rd: Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions of commendation for city officials and condemnation of I. W. W.

Thomas Whitehead arrested for conspiracy.

Nov. 24th: Chief Sullivan states that on Thanksgiving "thy faucet at Franklin school will be in good working order." Attorney Sam T. Crane found guilty of disorderly conduct in Judge Mann's court and sentenced to 10 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

Nov. 25th: I. W. W. issues Thanksgiving proclamation, giving thanks for the valorous courage of their members in jail. Men outside of jail go on bread and water diet in honor of starving men in jail. I. W. W. conspirators confined in city jail get regular fare, while ordinary prisoners in sumo cells get turkey dinner.

Nov. 26th: Official Meyer beats up a harmless drunk on Front avenue and is dismissed from the force. Public sentiment getting strong against brutality.

Ernest Untermann speaks at I. W. W. hall. Freezing prisoners at Franklin school refuse to carry wood and tear out woodwork in order to keep warm.

Nov. 28th: Salvation Army invades city jail and are howled down by I. W. W.'s confined there. The captain is furious and says I. W. W. are a desperate set of criminals. They are not even human.

Nov. 29th: John Panener sentenced to six months in the county jail for conspiracy.

On grounds of prejudice, a change of venue, from Judge Mann's to Judge Stocker's court, was secured in the conspiracy case.

Authorities threaten to make uniforms for I. W. W. prisoners the same as are used at Walla Walla penitentiary.

Party of 24 free speech fighters arrive from Chicago and Minneapolis, carrying banner, "Spokane or bust; bust Spokane." In fight Minneapolis locals furnished over 45 men, which, considering everything, is far and away the best record made by any city.

Nov. 30th: Raid on I. W. W. hall by Captain Burns and squad of police and five arrested on charge of conspiracy—Gurley Flynn, George Speed, Louis Gatewood, C. W. Conner and William Douglas. Gurley Flynn arrested on street while on way to hall; Speed, Conner and Douglas arrested in Secretary's office, and Gatewood taken from platform. Marvelous discipline; meeting goes on undisturbed.

Dec. 1st: Gurley Flynn released on \$5,000 bonds. An average of about 10 street speakers being arrested daily.

(Continued in next issue.)

WATCH FOR HIM.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 322, I. W. W., held at Vancouver, B.C., November 7, 1910, it was regularly moved and carried that Fred Lewis, former financial secretary, be expelled for absconding with the funds of the treasury and misappropriating the funds collected for the Swedish strike. Publish this in the Industrial worker.

J. B. KING,
Financial Secretary No. 322.**HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.**1524 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Reading room open from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Library contains a long list of books dealing with the labor problem.

Pamphlets on industrial Unionism for sale at the following prices:

Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win.....5¢
Industrial Combinations5¢
Industrial Unionism5¢
Eleven Blind Leaders5¢
Social General Strike5¢
I. W. W. Song Book5¢
Industrial Worker, single copy5¢Solidarity5¢
Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p.m.CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y Propaganda Committee.**INDUSTRIAL WORKER**
TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

(Continued from last issue.)

SUGGESTIONS AS TO ORGANIZING.

Camp Delegates and Union Meetings in Camps.

In the Western States, where the laborers are often scattered in sawmills, logging, railroad,

irrigation and mining camps a system of camp delegates is springing up—men who can explain the principles of Industrial Unionism and who are trusted by the union, are given delegate organizer's credentials, membership books and stamps, and are empowered to take in members, take subscriptions for papers of the organization, and sell literature. In the Eastern States where the industrial population is denser the system of camp delegates can be adapted to the mills and mining camps. The system of camp delegates can and will be extended to include business meetings in camps where a quorum can be had. Such meetings may have to be held secretly until the union is strong enough to control the job. Meetings held thus in every camp will give better training to the membership to conduct their own affairs; those about to come in will come in more readily when they see it is an organization working on the ground that they can have a voice in its affairs. Besides, conditions on the job, in each camp, can be discussed and steps taken to right abuses. Let us remember that in all our agitation caution is necessary to preserve our strength, and not unnecessarily expose ourselves to discharge, or a forming union to be broken up.

As a special feature we are confronted with a problem of training workers to be fitted for the work of camp delegates to go into the various places of employment and begin the work of organizing. As we are organizing to control our jobs for the immediate benefits as well as the final getting of all we produce, it is necessary to have our organization right when we work that we may at any time we may, meet and consider any situation that may arise.

In our formative stages we are not able to do all this, but such evidently will be done.

As a summary we suggest the following:

A central headquarters in some city centrally located, with union hall and central secretary to keep accounts and send out books, stamps, supplies, papers and handle correspondence.

Camp delegates with membership books, dues to take in members, literature and all necessary supplies.

Hold business meetings where quorum is obtainable in camp, mill or mine, to take in members and organize to better conditions on job.

A data of wages, hours and general working conditions in each camp, mill or mine he sent into secretary for benefit of membership.

Pack camps, mills or mines, members help one another to get jobs.

These suggestions if carried out will, we believe, help us in the work of organizing.

Fishing in Troubled Waters.

The Industrial Unionists should always watch out for any threatened labor trouble and should try and be on the ground before the trouble starts so as to get in the propaganda for Industrial unionism, so they may attach themselves to the forming industrial union when they organize if they are unorganized. If organized then try to get the workers to use such methods as shall cripple the employer the most effectively. In particular insist on the industrial strike, such as described in preceding pages. Whenever or wherever the workers have a grievance with the employer the industrial unionist should push to the front the ideas of industrial organization, trying to direct their action the way he believed will be most successful.

It was by this method of fishing in troubled waters that the organizations in western Pennsylvania, particularly McKees Rocks, were established. It is during strikes that the greatest enthusiasm is aroused and the minds of the workers are more open to receive facts, and adopt new methods of action where it promises victory. Economic development is more and more compelling the workers to stand together as a class despite the Civic Federation teachings of the craft union labor leaders.

By mixing in all labor trouble, helping all and every labor body, no matter how reactionary, in its struggles with the employers, we gradually force our way in as the militant wing of the labor movement, dominate all its policies and councils. It is the writer's personal conviction that the craft unions of America cannot evolve into anything else, cannot be come industrial, because they were and are organized to protect skill, for the benefit of the skilled artisan, and not as a union of the working class. A new union must arise with the destruction of skill; already the membership have largely lost confidence in the old and are looking for a new. The new power in industry is common labor, and that can only gain its ends by an industrial class organization. It is among these common laborers, those whom the advance of industry has reduced to the condition of the common laborers that we industrialists are to look principally to in spreading our propaganda. Unskilled labor, without property, often without even a rented house, with a bare subsistence wage when once aroused make the best of industrial unionists, as they have nothing to lose but a miserable existence and all to gain.

Fighting the Employment Agent; the Union Hall or Employment Office.

Employment agencies are scab collecting,

strike breaking, wage reducing, hour lengthening, poverty breeding and labor skinning institutions of the master class. Given several competing employment agents in a city, each competing for the chance of shipping men to the employers. The one that can send out men, consequently they will mark down wages to the lowest level so as to get the orders for men from the employers. Worse still a corrupt deal is often made with employers or foremen by which the fee received from the workers is divided and three crews kept on the move, one going, one working and one coming. The writer has seen so much of the crooked work of the employment shark that we unhesitatingly declare that the workers' union must seek to root them up, root and branch. The writer saw the wages cut down in 1907-8 inside of three months from \$2.75 to \$1.75 to \$1.50 for common labor on the railroads, and in Portland, Ore., where the writer was, in the whole world, and when a reverse is met they think things are "going to the dogs" for the workers. If their knowledge was greater they would see that their reverses were only temporary and plan for a broader and more comprehensive movement. Practice shows us that where a wide sale and circulation of literature is made the movement gains headway fastest and is enduring. To help out in the circulation of literature the writer suggests the following: Keep an entirely separate account for receipts and expenditures for sale of literature and if a surplus accumulates don't use it for anything but to extend the circulation of literature. Make a thorough canvass among the members to see that all take an industrial paper; have a regular method of soliciting workingmen that are not members to take our periodicals. If possible, establish regular delivery and sale of papers at workingmen's hotels and houses. At all meetings have a variety of pamphlets and books, as well as papers, to sell. Camp delegates given literature for sale; also take subscriptions for papers.

Sale and Circulation of Literature.

Literature, papers, pamphlets and books are all necessary in a working class movement to give the workers a broader knowledge of the world; what the workers are doing in other lands, to give historic and scientific knowledge and a broader outlook on life and the world.

For the lack of a wide historic and scientific knowledge the working class movement is kept back.

The workers are kept back because they regard the little shop or job where they work as the whole world, and when a reverse is met

they think things are "going to the dogs" for the workers.

If their knowledge was greater they would see that their reverses were only temporary and plan for a broader and more comprehensive movement. Practice shows us that where a wide sale and circulation of literature is made the movement gains headway fastest and is enduring. To help out in the circulation of literature the writer suggests the following:

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If possible, establish regular delivery and sale of papers at workingmen's hotels and houses.

At all meetings have a variety of pamphlets and books, as well as papers, to sell.

Camp delegates given literature for sale;

also take subscriptions for papers.

A library at the union hall where books, pa-

pers and periodicals are kept. Most of these suggestions are old, probably all more or less in practice except the first, which the writer urges be adopted, as it enables the union to increase its circulation of literature, and thus increase the propaganda for a revolutionary industrial union.

Suggestions for Conducting Meetings and Keeping Accounts.

Always hold meetings on time. Promptness makes efficiency; if we can be on time for the boss, then be on time for ourselves. We are to learn to act quick against the bosses, and by being prompt at our meetings we develop power for quick action.

All members attend, is the urgent plea of the officers. If we are to make as good a union as the boss, we will have to look out for it as much as we look out today for the bosses' interest. We do not think of being absent or late when the whistle blows.

All take an interest in meetings and do not expect the officers to do anything but what they are ordered to do.

A good plan, where practical, is to present your motions of importance to the business meetings in writing.

Keep the ledger posted up to date, as this prevents many mistakes, as well as makes it easy for the auditing committee.

Don't forget to send in your reports to headquarters promptly and accurately, as this makes it easier for them and less expense for the general office.

Dont's.

Don't expect too much; as union men work to get everything.

Don't misrepresent. The truth to a fellow worker is

LABOR EXCHANGE

NEWS ITEMS



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment sharks state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

Timber, Ora.

Railroad Work.
Wages from \$1.75 to \$3.50. Sleep in wet hay. Board \$25 per week. From 5 to 12 miles to the camps. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Rustle your own wood to dry your rags at night. Most of the work being done by subcontract. Grub is poor. Rains every day. Good place to stay away from.

J. J. COLLINS,
Member Loggers' I. U. No. 93.

Missoula, Mont.

Industrial Worker.—
I have been working for the Donaldson Lbr. Co. at Thompson, Mont. Wages are as follows: \$15 per month for swamper, \$50 per month for sawyers, \$60 per month for loaders. Board is included.

J. NEILSON,
Member Local No. 40.

Greys Harbor, Wash.

Clemmen's Camp.
Wages \$2.25 to \$4.50. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can work here. Sleep in tents. Hospital fee 75¢ per month. Boss has standing orders for men in every employment office on the coast. Pays in time checks, which are discounted at the Montesano bank. They have an office back of the bank, where you are supposed to have your time checks exchanged for bank checks, but it is only a scheme, as he is never there, and your time checks are always discounted. Work 12 hours per day. Stay away from this job.

MEMBER LOCAL NO. 432.

From Aberdeen, Wash.

Greenwood, Timber Co.
Wages \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day. Road builders \$2.50 per day; donkey bucklers \$2.50; chicken buckler \$3.00; donkey engineers \$3.00 and board; bucklers \$3.50; rigging slingers \$3.50; sweepers \$3.50; knotted \$3.50; fallers \$3.75 to \$4.00; hook tender \$6.00 and board. Hospital fee 75¢ per month. I. W. W. men can work here. Here at company's office. Once in a while a sucker comes from the employment shark. Camp is eighteen miles from Aberdeen. You have to hit the ties to get to camp. Sleep in a fair bunk house. Grub is good. Work ten hours per day.

W. A. THOM,
Member Local No. 354.

Aberdeen, Wash.

Larklin's Logging Co.
Wages \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day. Grub is fair. Sleep in bunk house in which men are packed like sardines. Work 11 hours per day. Hospital fee 75¢ per month. Board \$5.25 per week. Boss a slave driver. Once in a while men are hired from employment shark. Whenever men are needed a person can hire out at the company's office at Aberdeen. I. W. W. men can work here. Camp is two and one-half miles from Aberdeen. Pay at any time.

W. A. THOM,
Member Local No. 354.

Woodlawn, Ore.

Peterson Logging Co.
Camp is 14 miles from Woodlawn, up the Linn River. Sleep in bunk house, for which privilege you are charged 50¢ per month. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Wages \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Grub is poor. Good place to stay away from. Foreman a slave driver. All men hired from the employment sharks.

JAMES W. NELSON,
Member Local No. 437.

Connel, Wash.

Nelson's Camp.
Wages \$2.25 to \$3.00. Pay once a month. Grub is bum. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a tent and a bum one at that. Hospital fee 10¢ per day. Boss hires men from the employment sharks. Bum camp; stay away.

JOHN POMATTO,
Member Local No. 63.

Pasco, Wash.

Hanson's Camp.
Wages \$2.25 per day. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a tent and a bum one at that. Hospital fee 10¢ per day. Boss hires men from the employment sharks.

JOHN POMATTO,
Member Local No. 63.

DEBS IN NEW CASTLE.

By Louis Duchez.

Debs spoke in New Castle a week ago last Tuesday. The lecture took place in one of the churches and the building was packed to the doors.

In this connection it should be stated that Rev. Johns, the pastor of the church, sees the necessity of "one big union," and he has told his Welsh working-class congregation that time and again from his pulpit. At the beginning of the Amalgamated strike he urged that the "independent" mills be called out and that the mill organize into "one big union," such as the I. W. W., and stick together. He has told the strikers that that is the only method that will win against the Steel Trust. Rev. Johns sees clearly the tremendous power of working class solidarity in the industries. He also sees the superiority of the I. W. W. over the A. F. of L. and has said so to me personally.

But to come back to Debs. Gene said some mighty good things during the course of his address. While listening to him I thought to myself: "If he only were not 'managed' by the business interests of the Little Old Appeal instead of in the interests of the Revolution, what a power he would be for the revolutionary movement!"

Debs knows where real proletarian power lies—in the industries. Throughout his lecture he implied that.

Of course, he flayed the judiciary. He even went so far as to say that Congress might as well stay at home, for when some measure is presented, anyway, that MAY do some good to the workers, the Supreme Court is ready to declare it "unconstitutional." In short, he implied that with the increasing intensity of the class struggle and the consciousness of power on the part of the workers, the capitalists are becoming more arrogant, politically and industrially—and the workers WILL be compelled to take things in their own hands.

Debs said more than that. He said that the embryo of the new society is the industrial organization of the workers, developing itself along revolutionary lines, regardless of capitalistic institutions. To be sure, this truth was somewhat obscured by other more or less contradictory statements; nevertheless, the Industrial Unionists could see this was the meat in the cocoon of Debs' speech.

We are sorry that Debs is so "curbed" as he is by other than Proletarian elements. Whether this man, who was one of the first in this country to see clearly the revolutionary significance of an industrial union strike and went to jail because he attempted to employ its tactics, will shake off the semi-bourgeois elements which are making capital of him and "come clean," we are unable to say.

At least, he knows what's what. His waiting for the "psychological moment" when a spontaneous revolt takes place, may appear to his mind to be the proper course to take for him. But we believe the thing to do NOW is to stand out NOW and in that way assist more effectively in hastening that spontaneous uprising."

At any rate, we noticed, in keeping back the most revolutionary stuff that is in him, Debs veiled in his speech much of the spirit that the Debs of a few years ago manifested. No man can "soon" with reform and keep from being contaminated by its deadly influence.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Adopted in Joint Meeting of the Local Unions, Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63, of Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910.

Original motion from I. U. No. 173, San Francisco, that the per capita tax be cut down to 5 cents. Amendment that all members of I. U. District Councils, National Industrial Union, or Departments pay a per capita of 5 cents.

Regarding the second motion passed by I. U. No. 173, in reference to the length of term held by the general officers. It must be understood the general officers include the two secretaries and also the general executive board.

The original motion, that no officer of the Industrial Workers of the World shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office. Amendment that any general officer having served one (1) year, can only be re-elected after a lapse of four (4) years, second term to be his final.

Agreed and carried that the general office be more centrally located.

That the date of the convention be set aside for the second Monday in May.

That the general secretary make our financial reports monthly instead of quarterly.

That all organizers be compelled to join the union in the locality where they are engaged in work for the organization.

That article nine (9), section one (1), be stricken from the constitution.

That article seven (7), section five (5), the words three industries be stricken out.

The above resolutions are hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of the organization by I. U. Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63, Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1910.

O. NIESTRON,
W. C. MUSIN,
O. J. SAUTTER,
Committee.

GOING SOME.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

34 Jacob St., Dingle, Liverpool, Industrial Workers:

I received your letter in the early part of the week. Posturing to support your paper and being in no financial condition myself to do so, I placed the matter before a gathering of the members of the "International Club," whose principal policy and object is to cultivate the spirit of solidarity by every means. The club responded by subscribing the requisite amount for a year's supply of the Industrial Worker, to keep the members and visitors posted with a true account of the fight going on in the so-called "Free America" for a recognition of the workers' cause. Wishing you every success against the combined legal and social exploiters and oppressors, who in turn will act (when the time arrives) here in England, with the same indifference to the life and liberty of the proletariat and whose power and evil disposition can only be eradicated from society by the organization of the actual producers on the industrial basis.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W., Nos. 132, 122, 423 and 434 have established new headquarters at 616 Front Avenue, near Wall Street. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary at this Local.

T. H. DIXON,
Sec'y Executive Com.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

to develop the strength to be able to "take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system."

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED. Doing Away with Competition Between the Wage-Workers.

But perhaps the reader will ask what are we going to do with the unemployed? How are we going to stop their competition for jobs, decreasing wages, making longer the work day and the work harder? This is the greatest problem that organized labor has to deal with—competition between the wage laborers. Ever

the efforts of the unions have been in part defeated by this competition of the unorganized, unskilled workers bidding for a job. Where

the skilled laborers have by organization raised their wages and shortened their hours the unorganized, unskilled laborers have stood ready to step in their places. The unskilled worker, with his miserable starvation wage, has looked over into the rich domain of the skilled laborer and envied and wished to supplant him. But these green fields of the skilled and organized laborers, where higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions were walled up against the unskilled, unorganized laborers, partly because of lack of skill, partly by high initiation fees and closed books, but mainly because the craftsmen, organizing in separate groups to protect their skill, did not, nor could not, organize the common laborers. The skilled artisan, striving to do away with competition in their respective crafts, were compelled to limit apprenticeship in their respective trades, put up high initiation fees and at times close their books. But this did not, nor could not, solve the problem; the "barbarians," the unemployed and unskilled became still more menacing on the frontier, because advancing capitalism was and is doing away with skill; consequently the "barbarians" could break through and desolate the empire of the craft unionists easier and with more frequency. The advancing capitalism was enabled to more easily break down the barriers craft unionism had erected against it by the winning within; by each craft or union going it alone. It became plain that the old boundaries of trade unionism could no longer be maintained. It could no longer limit apprenticeship or organize even the majority of the craftsmen, while the great mass of common labor remains non-union, a competing factor. The dream of a craft union aristocracy of labor is nearly ended, broken to pieces by internal struggles, the employers' associations and the competition of unskilled and unorganized labor. By the advance of industry the great controlling element in industry is unskilled labor. If we are to eliminate competition between the workers a new form of unionism always open to the workers with one card and low initiation fee, good for all industries, must take the place of the old form.

Not only must the union be good in all lines of industry, but it must be inspired by a revolutionary aim and methods. Yes, competition between the laborers is the key to the capitalist exploitation of labor; yes, of capitalist society itself. "The essential condition for the existence and sway of the capitalist class," says the Communist manifesto, "is the formation and increase of capital; the condition for capital is wage labor. Wage labor rests exclusively on competition between the laborers."

The advance of industry, whose involuntary promoter is the capitalist, replaces the isolation of the laborers, to competition, by their involuntary combination due to association, the development of modern industry, therefore, cuts under from its feet the very foundation on which the capitalist produces and appropriates products." What the capitalist, therefore, produces, above all, are his own grave diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable.

Without the formation and increase of capital, the capitalist must cease, but the conditions under which capital can form at all is by the employing and exploiting of labor.

The exploitation of wage labor is alone made possible by the competition between the laborers. Therefore, by doing away with competition between the laborers, we stop the formation and increase of capital, and thus overthrow the capitalist class. By what general methods are we to proceed to stop competition between the workers? Before stating our proposals let us state conditions as they are.

The breaking up of old forms of industry has sublated the modern corporation for the small workshop. The great mass of wage laborers are now associated in vast industries with a common interest, hired, discharged and paid by a common paymaster. They, the wage laborers as a whole, have a common interest in shorter hours, more pay and better working conditions. Upon these questions employer and employees fight because short hours, etc., pay and good working conditions means small or, if carried far enough, no profits, no increase of capital. But, as before said, what stands in the way of the laborers to accomplish this is competition between the laborers. As a practical program to the end of doing away with competition between the laborers we would suggest the following:

A systematic effort to reduce the hours of labor.

Abolish child labor; also labor of married women in factories and stores.

Better shop protection and working conditions.

Abolish the sweatshops.

Better living conditions for the laborers, such as:

Better food, houses, clothes, recreation, education and literature.

Abolition of the slums.

To help accomplish these things we should make our union headquarters not only large exchanges, but also agitational and educational centers, aiming to give ourselves the fruits of the best researches of modern science and to study ways and means to apply the results of modern research to individual and social welfare.

One of the steps in doing away with competition between the laborers is the reduction of the hours of labor. Say there are twenty millions of laborers in the United States of America; four millions are idle, work is ten hours. Only sixteen millions can be used in production. The remaining four millions are used by the employers to reduce wages, lengthen hours and speed up the workers. Say the hours are cut to eight, what result? Competition ceases at least temporary, as the employers, in order to get the necessary work done, will have to put the other four millions to work. Wages would raise and working conditions made better, nor could the employer break up the unions as competing laborers were not to be had. So much to briefly illustrate what we mean. Right here let us make an observation. The workers receive enough to sustain on anyhow, consequently the unions, instead of carrying on long and expensive

strikes to enforce, say, an eight-hour work day, work eight hours and quit. As shown above the wages will rise by the limiting of competition the shortened hours bring about. But the improvement of machinery again throws out a surplus of labor; again reduce hours, say, to seven, six or until competition ceases.

The shortened workday means not only to the workers the stopping of competition between the workers, but also gives them the necessary time and leisure for study and organization. A slave who works long and hard is too tired to think or plan to better his condition, let alone for revolution. We must reduce our working time, reduce the hardness of our task, in order to have more time and vitality to use for our own good. Capitalist interest lies in long hours and hard labor for the workers, as well as the immediate profits, because an overworked, starved and ignorant working class means cringing submission. It is dangerous to the capitalists for the workers to feel their power as a class, therefore keep the workers had at work, tired out, physically unable to give their condition a serious thought, or if so, too much absorbed in making mere animal existence to organize. We as an organization of labor are to fight against such. The physical and mental degeneration of the workers must be stopped and in its place built up their material well being as the base for a better life. From the viewpoint of us laborers whatever retards our interest is right, whatever advances our interest is wrong.

Abolish Child Labor. Also That of Married Women in Factories and Stores.

To the end of doing away with competition between the workers as well as bettering the general condition of the workers, our working class union must look to the abolition of child labor. About two millions of children under 14 years old work the whole or part of the year in various industries. As long as child labor remains the capitalist has a weapon to beat down wages and help keep down the workers. The motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all," in this case of child labor is not mere sentiment, but a cold fact we do well to heed.

If we want not only to stop the direct competition of the child, but also to secure the future power and well-being of the working class, we must see the children are properly fed, clothed, housed and educated. A good and well-trained physique is to be supplemented with a well-trained mind, a mental and manual ability and training that will enable them to perform their portion of work for themselves and society. This is necessary to assure the power of the workers. President Taft told his hearers that too much education was not good for the workers, as the well-educated were unfitted to perform the menial duties required in modern industrial life, and these persons in the ranks of the working class become agitators, breeders of trouble and endangered the security of property—that is, capitalist property. Right he is. We want to educate the children of the working class especially so they will refuse to be good slaves to the employing class, but intelligent enough to organize to put their class in control of industry.

Another source of cheap competing labor is that of married women. In the textile industries, where women predominate, we find a great many of these employees are married women whose husband often is without work. The woman being the cheaper, has taken the man's place. We must fight this, but how?

The writer suggests that where the workers are strong enough organized they enforce a wage as high for women and children as for men, or else absolutely refuse to work where, or handle raw material, handle or use finished products from factories or stores where married women are employed. To motherhood it is an added burden to work in factory, often the veriest sweatshop, a burden that means the sapping of the vitality of both mother and child. At Fall River, Mass., and Biddeford, Maine, the death rate among children is the greatest of any place in the country, and these are textile towns, where the high death rate among children is directly traced to the enervating work of the women in the textile mills. Too well we know that the sweatshops, hard and exhausting